

THE



MAN.

NO. 56.—VOL. I.

NEW YORK, APRIL 25, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

To The Editor of "The Man."

SIR—I would recommend to all those who have been discharged from their employ for their *political opinions* by their employers, to work no more for them, upon any consideration, hereafter, if it is possible to get an honest living without, which any person can do in this country if they are not afraid of work. In some places in this city they have discharged, without notice, their workmen, who have been in their employ for several years, and who have families depending on them for their support from their weekly wages; and they at the same time add insult by saying, "you have hurra'd for Andrew Jackson with the rest of the WORKING MEN. SEE NOW IF ANDREW JACKSON WILL SUPPORT YOU—the d—d old villain—the d—d old tyrant;" and then they have turned round and said, in as honied words as they could assume, "the times will not continue so bad for a long time, and when the war is over between the President and the Congress, and the deposits are restored or Jackson resigns, and times come better, we will employ you again." This is the fact of the rumor, which your yesterday's "Man" spoke of, that the merchants and manufacturers were going to withhold business from the mechanics, and discharge all who did not think as they do on any great national question. And what is their object? They say to get INDEPENDENT VOTES! Pretty independence, surely! and which will never suit

A REAL WORKING MAN.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 22.

A communication was received from the Treasury Department, transmitting the report of the Register of the Treasury, giving the amount of foreign commerce during the year 1832 and 1833. 1500 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Calhoun presented a memorial from the Polish exiles in New York praying for a grant of land, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Poindexter's resolutions with Mr. Forsyth's amendment came up, and after a long and animated debate in which Messrs. Poindexter, Webster, Clay, and Forsyth, Chambers, Black, Bibb, Wright, and Calhoun took part, the Chair, occupied by Mr. King, of Alabama, decided in favor of Mr. Forsyth's motion to amend. Mr. Poindexter appealed from the decision, but the Senate adjourned before taking the question on the appeal.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cambreleng asked the unanimous consent of the House to present a memorial. He said that he felt assured that the House would with one accord grant leave when he stated that it was the petition of the Polish exiles. Leave was unanimously given. Mr. Cambreleng eloquently addressed the House in favor of the memorial, which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Clayton offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of equalizing and reducing the salaries of officers, and for other purposes, contained in a resolution passed by this House on the 19th instant, be authorized to send for persons and papers in executing the objects of said resolution.

Some discussion took place on a motion of Mr. Jarvis to suspend the rules in order to call up his resolution for an inquiry into the condition of certain banks in the district of Columbia.

Mr. Polk from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, and a "bill regulating the Deposites of the money of the United States in the certain local Banks." The bill was read and, with the report, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The annual statement of the trade and navigation of the United States was communicated—and on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, 100,000 copies were ordered to be printed. The Committee of the Whole took up the general appropriation bill and amended it.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 22.

Four o'clock, P. M. The bill to prevent injury being done to any rail road within this state, and to insure the safety of passengers upon the same, was read the third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

The senate concurred in the amendments of the assembly to the bill relative to the prevention of fires in the city of New York.

On motion of Mr. Stower, the senate considered and agreed to the resolution moved by Mr. Sudam, requesting the Governor to open a correspondence with the governors of other states on the subject of prohibiting the circulation of small bills; also the resolution offered by himself, requesting all the incorporated banks in this state to report to the next legislature the amount of their notes in circulation on the first day of December next, of the denomination of one, two, and three dollars respectively; and on motion of Mr. Seward, the clerk was directed to transmit a copy of the last mentioned resolution to the cashiers of each of the banks in this state.

Mr. Maison moved a resolution in relation to the supreme court.

Bills read the third time and passed: To amend the act to incorporate the East River fire insurance co. in the city of New York. To widen Wooster street from 14th to 16th street in the city of New York. The bill to increase the capital stock of the Greenwich Bank, in the city of New York, was read the third time and lost, ayes 17, noes 7, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bishop, Cary, Conklin, Cropsey, Dodge, Edmonds, Foster, Gansevoort, Griffin, Hubbard, Kemble, Lansing, Livingston, Maison, Quackenboss, Seger, Van Schaick, Westcott—18.

Noes—Messrs. Armstrong, Halsey, Lynde, Macdonald, Seward, Sudam, Tracy—7.

The bill to incorporate the Oneida County Bank, was read the third time and lost, for the want of a vote of two thirds, ayes 21, noes 7, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Armstrong, Bishop, Conklin, Cropsey, Dodge, Edmonds, Edwards, Pisk, Gansevoort, Halsey, Hubbard, Kemble, Lansing, Livingston, Macdonald, McDowell, Mack, Maison, Seger, Stower, Westcott—21.

Noes—Messrs. Cary, Foster, Griffin, Seward, Sudam, Tracy, Van Schaick—7. Adjourned.

Four o'clock.—The Trumbour bill was further considered.

A motion to indefinitely postpone the bill from the assembly to repeal so much of the non-imprisonment act as relates to justices' courts was lost, ayes 13, noes 15. The committee had leave to sit again.

ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 22.

Four o'clock, P. M. The committee of the whole, Mr. McKnight in the chair, passed the bill to renew the charter of the Hibernian Provident Society in the city of New York.

The committee of the whole, Mr. Winfield in the chair, passed the bill relating to the taxation of property belonging to rail road companies.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

NEW YORK STATE ARSENAL.

Mr. Ruggles, from the committee on militia and the public defence, to which was referred the resolution offered by Mr. Humphrey, directing them to enquire into the expediency of removing the State Arsenal from the city of New York, and selling the lots on which it is situated—submitted an interesting report, accompanied by a full development of the Commissary General under oath, of all the facts, in relation to the recent riotous attack upon the arsenal and the seizure of the public property, in that city. The report was adverse to the removal of the arsenal, but recommended the passage of a bill, accompanying the report, making an appropriation not exceeding 5000 dollars, for the purpose of enclosing the Arsenal yard in the city of New York with a wall of stone or brick. The report concluded with the following:

"Resolved, That it be referred to the committee on the judiciary, to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment by fine and imprisonment, of any person or persons who may forcibly enter any arsenal, armory or arsenal yard, or seize or take away the arms and ammunition belong-

ing to this state, and that said committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise."

This resolution was adopted, the bill ordered to a third reading, and on motion of Mr. Myers modified. On motion of Mr. Cash ten times the usual number of copies of the report and documents accompanying it, were ordered to be printed.

Bill reported: By Mr. Gordon, to amend the revised statutes relative to devises of real estate. [Ordered to a third reading.]

The house resolved that the bills in aid of the New York institution for the blind, and the Central Asylum for the deaf and dumb, which had been returned by the Senate, did not require a vote of two thirds.

The house concurred in the amendments of the senate to incorporate the Commercial Bank of Buffalo.

The house concurred with the senate in their amendments to the bills to prevent injury to rail roads, and to ensure the safety of passengers.

Adjourned to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Four o'clock, P. M.—The committee of the whole struck out the enacting clause and first section of the bill to amend the revised statutes relative to voluntary assignments by a debtor in prison. Report agreed to.

The same committee passed the bill to amend the revised statutes relative to the foreclosure of mortgages.

THE SAILORS.

(From the Evening Post.)

The packet owners of this city have lowered the wages of the sailors from \$15 to twelve. This step has been received with great discontent by the tars, who, we are informed, have refused to go to sea in consequence. The excitement was so great that fears were entertained for the safety of the shipping. There is a fair wind to-day, for going to sea, but neither the London nor Liverpool packets have sailed, a circumstance which looks squally. It is said that one of these sons of the ocean in remonstrating with his employer said to him,

"You told us that if we would turn out and gain the election for you, we should have any wages we wanted; and now you are for razeing them down from fifteen dollars to twelve. We thought ourselves sure of twenty dollars at least."

"But you did not gain the election for us," said the packet owner.

"The deuce we did not!" retorted the sailor, "then why did you celebrate your victory at Castle Garden?"

The New York Transcript has the following:

Riot.—On Tuesday night, about 9 o'clock, a party of four or five hundred sailors came down Cherry street, until they reached the store of Mr. Munson, No 62, where they made a halt, and after a moment's pause, to use Mr. Munson's words, "they made slapping work;" for in about five minutes, they demolished his door, all the windows and sashes, drank the liquor that was on the counter, smashed the decanters, decorated the walls with mud, and, in short, went the whole figure. They wound up the entertainment by dragging the bar-keeper into the street, and rolling him in the mud, and then "cleared out." We understand the cause of this unjustifiable (however provoked) attack on the property of M. Munson, is to be attributed to his instrumentality in shipping sailors below the standard rate of wages.

The Intelligencer says we tricked them last fall out of a majority, and so we tricked them this spring and will trick them again next fall—if having the honest expression of the WORKING MEN with us is tricking them.—*Paterson Cour.*

The aristocrats have succeeded in forcing some of the honest working men from their independant stand taken last fall, but their means like their sophistry are rapidly declining, and next fall the working men will again be considered potent competitors and will receive the aristocrat's passing nod of recognition.—*Id.*

SUSPECTED INFANTICIDE.—The bones of an infant, from which the flesh appeared to have mouldered, were discovered last Saturday by some workmen engaged in cutting bushes near the east line of Mantua. When found, the bones were wrapped in a calico apron.

A coroner's jury was called on Sunday. Verdict—"Came to its death by some cause or causes unknown to the jury."—*Western Courier.*

It is stated in a French paper that a parchment MS. has been discovered in the archives of Montpelier, containing a series of poems, which are believed to have been written by Petrarch. Frequent mention is made in them of Laura of Vaucluse and of Petrarch's coronation at Rome. This conjecture seems to be considered the more plausible from the circumstance that Petrarch was once a student of Jurisprudence at Montpelier.

THE MAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 25.

THE SENATE.

There is little doubt that the political complexion of the United States Senate will be changed at the commencement of the next Congress, and that there will be a majority of that body in favor of the measures of Andrew Jackson respecting the great and important question of the Currency; but till then, or so long as the present Congress remains in session, it is evident that all the operations of government will be embarrassed, and the country kept in a state of turmoil and excitement, mainly through the instrumentality of a Senate not directly amenable to the people for their conduct. Why should this be so? Why should not each branch of the government be directly responsible to the people for their conduct? Why should not the President and the Senate be elected by the direct vote of the people, and the latter for four years instead of six? It appears to us that these amendments of our constitution are absolutely necessary to the perfection of our republican system of government, and essential to the welfare of the people; and we should like to see the arguments against the proposed amendments, if any such can be brought forward.

*The following Senators' terms of service expire on the 3d of March next; Sprague, of Maine, Bell, of New Hampshire, Silsbee, of Massachusetts, Knight, of Rhode Island, Freylinghuysen, of New Jersey, Clayton, of Delaware, Leigh, of Virginia, Brown, of North Carolina, Calhoun, of South Carolina, King, of Georgia, Bibb, of Kentucky, White, of Tennessee, Waggaman, of Louisiana, Poindexter, of Mississippi, Robinson of Illinois, and King of Alabama. Of these sixteen, Messrs. Brown, the two Kings, White, and Robinson are friends of the administration. It is probable that at least 12 of the 16 to be elected by the States, will be friendly to Andrew Jackson.—*Cooperstown Freeman's Journal.*

NEW YORK DAILY PAPERS.

The Sun of yesterday gives an estimate of the circulation of the Daily Papers of this city, with a request that the list might be corrected by those concerned if incorrect. We give the estimate below, with one correction as regards our own circulation, which was put down by the Sun at only 800 too little, and we have reason to know that one or two others are down for from two to five hundred too much. On the whole, however, the estimates are probably near the truth. The names of the Penny papers are in *italic*: the rest (excepting the Democratic Chronicle,) are published at *ten dollars* a year; two or three of which ten dollars go to make up *bad debts*: that is, every *good* subscriber to a ten dollar paper is obliged to contribute his quota towards the delinquencies of the *bad* ones: it is not so with the *penny* papers.

<i>The Sun</i>	8,650
Courier and Enquirer	4,500
Democratic Chronicle	4,000
Evening Post	3,000
Evening Star	2,500
New York Standard	2,400
Journal of Commerce	2,300
Commercial Advertiser	2,100
<i>New York Transcript</i>	2,000
<i>Morning Star</i>	2,000
<i>The Man</i>	2,000
New York American	1,600
New York Gazette	1,500
Daily Advertiser	1,400
Mercantile Advertiser	1,200

Total 41,150

The following is an exhibition of the character of the daily papers in regard to the late political contest:

ANTI-BANK.	NEUTRAL.	BANK.
Post	Sun	Courier & Enquirer
Standard	Transcript	Evening Star
Chronicle	Morning Star	Journal of Commerce
Man		Com Advertiser
		American
		Gazette
		Daily Advertiser
		Mercantile Advertiser.

□ Bank papers 2 to 1!!!

THE GREAT W(H)IG CELEBRATION.

Such of our readers as are not perfectly sound about the sides will do well to skip over, without reading, the following account of the great and glorious celebration, at Philadelphia, of the recent defeat of the Bankites of this city:

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The solemn farce of the Powelton Jubilee was enacted yesterday, in such a manner that the gettters up of the entertainment must be heartily ashamed of it. The people, feeling the ridicule attached to celebrating a defeat, went to work from the first at turning the affair into the broadest burlesque ever witnessed in this vicinity. It could scarcely be called a riot, for the parties concerned were too merry for that, but there is no other word which can so well describe the scenes of uproar and confusion which were presented to the laughter-loving public at the whig solemnities.

The inducements offered, collected a large and motly multitude. Beef and beer for nothing, and no toll to pay at the bridge, with the addition of anticipated fun, is the right sort of bait, if the quantity of the assemblage is the only object in view. There were plenty of people at Powelton. When the dinner hour came, the rustic sports began. The meats were seized before they reached the tables and torn to fragments by the fingers of the guests. Here ran a wig with a ham under his arm, pursued by a score or two more of wigs envious of his good fortune. In another direction scampered another lusty wig, shaking a round of beef over his head, and so on all over the ground. The crockery was smashed *instantly*. The tables were soon levelled to the earth by the multitude, who sprang upon them to see the fun. After finishing this part of the entertainment amid roars of laughter and shouts of glee, the lads became thirsty and made an attack upon the ale and cider barrels. The contents of these were speedily extracted. Mother earth was refreshed with a goodly portion of their exhilarating fluids, and owing to the unskillfulness of the tapsters, many of the "wigs" themselves were thoroughly drenched. Sometimes a fortunate fellow would be seen with a pitcher brimming with foaming ale, smiling in triumph at his companions. The difficulty, however, was to get a taste of his prize. The moment the jug was raised to his head it would be seized by two or three brawny hands and wrested away.

The eatables and drinkables being discussed, the wigs began to snow-ball each other with potatoes, lumps of beef, half eaten hams, loaves of bread, &c., and when that stock of ammunition was expended, buckets and barrels were tossed high into the air, with the trite aphorism, informing those who were in danger's way that, according to the laws of gravity, "whatever goes up, must come down," a truth of which many heads were satisfied yesterday at Powelton. In a crowded part of the field, stones, pitchers, plates, staves, and even knives were thrown about with the utmost recklessness. A committee-man addressed these practical jokers several times, with great earnestness, but in vain—they knew how to celebrate wig triumphs, and persevered.

Four or five lofty scaffolds, when covered with people, fell with a tremendous crash. How many men were hurt, was not ascertained, but two were carried past us, evidently much injured.

At the upper end of the jubilee ground, a large staging was erected for the magnificoes. Many speeches were made from it; but as the wind blew strongly right in the teeth of the orators, no one could hear more than one word out of ten, and indeed but few appeared anxious about it. Oratory with a head wind, could not compete with ground and lofty tumbling by a whole troop of flying phenomena. The wig business was decided on all hands to be no great *scratch* in a political point of view; but surely it was the drollest, mosi *outré* affair that heart of man could devise.—*Pennsylvanian*.

The Jubilee folks yesterday distributed copies of "Hail Columbia" to the people, leaving out the last and one of the best verses. The reason is evident, and we subjoin the omitted verse to supply the deficiency. It applies admirably to the present situation of affairs. We are not surprised at the omission. To have published all, would have been gall and wormwood.

Behold the chief who now commands,
Once more to serve his country stands—

The rock on which the storm will beat : [repeat.]

But arm'd in virtue firm and true,

His hopes are fix'd on Heaven and you ;

When hope was sinking in dismay,

And gloom obscur'd Columbia's day,

His steady mind, from changes free,

Resolv'd on death or liberty.

Firm—united, &c.

Th.

Since the above was in type, we have received a letter from

a Philadelphia correspondent, dated Wednesday evening, from which we make the following extract :

"The Bank meeting here yesterday, though very numerous, turned out a perfect farce. Many Jackson-men were present, and the hams, beef, chickens, &c. were tossed and kicked about like footballs, in all directions, (*but all in fun*;) yet as the gallery erected for speakers and others broke down two men were nearly killed and others hurt ; but no doubt you have seen to-day's papers from here by this time, so no more about that."

THE ARSENAL.—The officer who had charge of the arsenal in this city at the time it was broken into by the Bankites at the recent election has been called upon by a committee of the Assembly for a history of the affair, which he has furnished. See Assembly proceedings.

Several more cases of proscription for political opinion have occurred, the particulars of which we received too late for today.

The cholera has reappeared at Havana, but is not epidemic.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named James Brack, a clerk employed at the office of the Old Countryman, in passing down Frankfort street, about one o'clock yesterday afternoon, suddenly fell upon the sidewalk opposite the Pewter Mug, in a state of insensibility. He was immediately taken into an adjacent house, and efforts were made to revive him but without success. Dr. Manley, was summoned and attempted to bleed him, but no blood could be drawn, and the man was pronounced to be dead. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, who rendered a verdict of "death, by some cause unknown."—*Standard*.

The schooner Rosina, arrived at Baltimore from Port au Prince, was chased through the Crooked Island Passage by a black schooner, which fired eight shots at her, but, finding that she could not overtake her, gave up the chase.

The New Orleans Bee contradicts the report that the Cholera exists in that city.

POLICE OFFICE.

Elizabeth Hun was charged with being very unlady like. She was one of the *elegantes* of Walnut street, and as this was her first offence, she was reprimanded and discharged.

Patrick Garroll was brought up for an assault and battery on Tom Jones. Jones, whose face looked very picturesque, said that the attack was unprovoked, but Pat apologized, and hoped the magistrate would not punish him, for it was a business he was unaccustomed to. Held to bail.

Thomas Johnson and Barney Cassidy were charged with forcibly entering the house of Robert White, and taking possession of the best rooms, and the best fare in the house, much against Mr. White's inclination. He did not mind this much, but they wanted to take possession of Miss Patten-don's room also. They were sent to the watch house, and held to bail by the magistrate, to answer the charge.—*Dem. Chron.*

MARRIAGES.

At Woodbridge, N. J., 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Barton, John Freeman, to Miss Mary Harriott, both of New York.

At Boston, 17th inst., Robert Means, of New York, to Miss Elizabeth L. daughter of John Howard.

DEATHS.

April 24, Alexander McLeod, son of John Randell, aged 6 years.

April 24, Thomas, son of Elsha L. Walton, in the 6th year of his age.

Funeral this afternoon at 5 o'clock, from 28 Gouverneur street.

April 23, very suddenly, James Brace, aged 23, a native of Scotland.

April 23, William Mackay, painter, aged 32.

April 23, Thomas, son of Thomas Tileston, aged 4 years.

April 22, Hannah Ann, consort of John H. Nelson.

April 22, Cyrus Masten, in the 23d year of his age.

At Harlem, 23d inst., Mary, daughter of the late Caleb Madge, aged 18.

At Boston, 18th inst., Mrs. Adelaide De Camp, aged 53, sister to Mrs. Charles Kemble.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Ship Douglass, Bourne, 10 days from Mayaguez, to J. Foulke & Son.

CLEARED.

Ships Rhone, Rockett, Havre: Virginian, Harris, Liverpool—Brigs Nabob, Putnam, Charleston: Yellow Bird, Murray, do.—Schooners Elvira, Mandieu, St. Mary's, Geo.: New Delight, Weeks, Georgetown, S. C.: Sarah Ann, Nickerson, Boston: Rochester, Silliman, do.: Mohican, Sparrow, do.

The brig Gentleman, at New Orleans, from Boston, in lat. 27, carried away both topmasts, and lost overboard Charles Teurusbar, and William Martin, seamen.

Advertisements 75c. a sq. 1st time, 25c. each time afterwards.

INSURANCE ON LETTERS.—Money sent by mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the Post Office, N. York.

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THE LOVES OF THE PLANTS.

The gay *Daffodil* once, an amorous blade,
Stole out of his bed in the dark,
And waking his man, *Ragged Robin*, he strayed,
To breathe forth his vows to a *Violet* maid
That dwelt in a neighboring park.

A spiteful old *Nettle* aunt frowned on their love,
But *Daffy*, who laughed at her power,
A *Shepherd's Purse* slipped into the nurse's *Fox-glove*,
Then up *Jacob's Ladder* he flew to his dove,
And into the young *Virgin's bower*.

The *Maiden's Blush Rose*, and she seem'd all dismayed,
Attired in her new white *Lady's Smock*;
She called *Mignonette*, but the sly little jade
That instant was hearing a sweet serenade
From the lips of a tall *Hollyhock*.

The *Pheasant's Eye*, always a mischievous wight,
For prying out something not good,
Avow'd that he peep'd thro' the keyhole that night,
Where clearly he saw, by a glow worm's light,
Their *Two faces under a hood*.

Old dowager *Peony*, deaf as a door,
Who wish'd to know more of the facts,
Invited Dame *Mustard* and Miss *Hellebore*,
With Miss *Periwinkle*, and many friends more,
One ev'ning to tea and to tracts.

The *Buttercups* rang'd; defamation ran high,
While every tongue joined the debate;
Miss *Sensitive* said, 'twixt a groan and a sigh,
"Tho' she felt much concern'd, yet she tho't her dear Vi
Had grown rather love-sick of late."

Thus the tale spread about through the busy parterre,
Miss *Columbine* turned up her nose;
And the proud Lady *Lavender* said, with a stare,
That her friend, *Mari-gold*, had been heard to declare,
"The creature had toy'd with the *Rose*."

Each *Sage* look'd severe, and each *Cock's comb* looked gay,
When *Daffy*, to make their minds easy,
Miss *Violet* married, one morning in May,
And as sure as you live, before next *Lady-day*,
She brought him a *Michaelmas Daisy*.

HISTORY OF DANIEL O'BOYLE.

The following scrap in the History of a brave soldier, will not read the worse for being told in a somewhat peculiar manner by the writer, who well knew personally "brave Daniel O'Boyle." If Daniel had been brought into active life under more favorable circumstances, for ought we know, he might have been, in the greatness of his achievements, a Caesar or a Napoleon. The elements that form great and brave men were most certainly not wanting in Daniel O'Boyle.—*Pittsburgh American Manufacturer*.

DANIEL O'BOYLE.

Mr. Phillips:—Did you ever hear of Daniel O'Boyle? I suppose not. Then I will tell you: Daniel was born in the Town-land or Parish of Clouganelly, not far from Danfurnachy, County Donegal, Ireland. Daniel set up a small apparatus for making Whiskey, but forgot to get license. After some time the Exciseman called to see Daniel one night, with a strong guard of red coats, without invitation, and demolished Daniel's factory. Daniel had a cousin that had bestowed him a black thorn stick, and he went to Dunfanaghy fair and took his stick in his hand. There he saw the Exciseman in the fair, and he thought that he would try his stick on the Exciseman's head. On his return home the Exciseman and Daniel got close together, and Daniel made free and knocked him off his horse. The horse ran home, but the Exciseman staid until some people coming up carried him home, and it was thought he would die. Daniel went to Londonderry, and got aboard of a ship and landed safe at New Castle, on the Delaware; from thence he came about 15 miles in the western part of New Castle county, and got employment. However, in a short time war was proclaimed, and Daniel, like hundreds of his countrymen, listed as a foot soldier in the American Army, where he continued loyal and brave. At the battle of Monmouth, as he was drawing his rammer, his arm extended at full length, a cannon ball struck him about the right elbow, and carried the lower part of the arm a considerable distance. Daniel told me that he was furl'd around but did not fall, and kept fast hold of his gun. Two or three people gathered round him and bound up his arm in a clumsy way, merely to stop the blood, which was all that could be done at that time, as they had no Doctor. His captain came to him and directed him to a town or village, (I do not remember the name,) about five miles from which he might perhaps get a Doctor. Daniel desired that his gun might be slung on his back, which was done; he re-

quested that his arm would be brought to him, and taking it in his left hand, with a heavy knapsack, a large musket, cartridge box and bayonet, which were a heavy load for him on such a remarkably warm day, (a great many British soldiers died with heat and the want of water,) notwithstanding Daniel proceed on.

The following I have from a person who saw Daniel coming into the town: We (he and others) were standing together when a soldier made his appearance, all over blood, carrying his arm as before mentioned, which surprised us; when he came up he said: "Gentlemen can any of you tell me if there's never a Doctor lives hereabout?" We all went with him, and found him at home. His fragment of an arm was laid past and he seated on a chair. He got some drink which he wanted to revive him, and the Doctor took off his coat to examine his wound; while this was in operation, a person said in a soothing manner, "my brave fellow, what made you carry that useless dead limb so far, and you in such a condition?" Daniel looked at him with surprise and resentment, and exclaimed in a loud voice, "J—s G—d, would you have me to, or do you think that I would, leave any part of my own self behind me to be eat by the dogs and the crows? No! I brought it with me to have it buried in a Christian burling ground." Another asked him, "why did you load yourself with that heavy gun and knapsack?" Daniel was provoked again and answered as before mentioned: "Would you have me to leave my arms and clothes behind me for the enemy to get them? No, while I was able to walk I would not." When Daniel's arm was cleaned and examined, the Doctor found that a mortification had extended several inches up it, which distressed the spectators, as the Doctor said to save Daniel's life the arm must be cut off near the shoulder blade, but was loath to tell him so. However, after some consultation he did, and to their surprise Daniel was not in the least daunted, and told the Doctor to go on. He bore the operation with fortitude; did not faint, and saw the separate parts of his arm put into a neat little coffin; and they told him it should be carefully buried in a *Christian's burying ground*, which gave him great consolation. Daniel mended fast, being well attended through the generosity of the people. When able, he returned to New Castle County where he first settled, and was made welcome to board and lodging as if he were one of the family. He was very useful in putting on fires, and carrying water in harvest time: he was always neat and clean, and seemed happy. He was made welcome every where he went. It was many years before Daniel got his pension, although it came at last, £19 per annum. Now Daniel was quite happy, and to be like another man (as he said) he got a wife, a wee house, and a bit of a garden to it; a cow, two or three pigs, and a great many hens. In the year 1794 I got acquainted with Daniel: He could dig his garden with a long handled spade, which he held under the stump of his right arm, and chop his fire-wood with a long handled axe, held in the same way. He knew no want; the neighbors were kind to him, as he was disabled fighting for liberty. Daniel was a small sized man, but had a great spirit. I expect there are people in Pittsburgh that were acquainted with Daniel.

April 4th, 1834.

St. Clair Township.

PROOF OF THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.—The wife of a farmer, upon paying a visit to the governess of her daughters, was anxious to hear the report of their progress in music. The governess candidly informed her that the instructions bestowed on one of the pupils was entirely useless, and urged the good dame from a continuance of that branch of education, as her daughter had no capacity for it. This friendly advice however failed of its intended effect, for the sagacious advocate for a good *heddication*, bridling herself up, and placing her arms a kimbo, replied with great vehemence—"Od Zim-mèrmains! madam, don't tell me about *capacity* when I doesn't spare expense!"—and, continued she with a consequential nod, "I desires you will git her one *immediately*."

CONSCIENTIOUS MOLLY.—"Molly," said a lady to her servant who was not remarkable for her quickness of conception or general industry, "I think you'll never set the Thames on fire." "No, ma'am," was the reply, "I should be very sorry to do any thing so wicked."

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper—
Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 18¢
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20¢
mh20

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER.—For sale at No. 6 Thames street. Price 50 cents mh26

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